Vol. XXXII No. 9,900.

RAILROAD HORRORS.

OVER A SCORE OF VICTIMS MANGLED OR BURNED TO DEATH.

ANGOLA AND CARR'S ROCK OUTDONE 'AT THE PROSPECT DISASTER NEAR MATVILL'A, N. Y.—
THE MISCHIEF CAUSED BY A BROKP,N WHEEL
—A FEARFUL FALL FROM A TRE-STLE—THE FLAMES COMPLETE THE WORK OF DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEU! AE.]

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 25 .- The accident near the little town of Prospect, just above here, proves to have been one of the worst ever recorded in the railroad history of this country. Fre an an insignificant cause a rich harvest of death hr s resulted, and one of the most melancholy featu res of the slaughter is the fact that the roll of victi ans can never be fully made up. It appears from a c areful examination of the ground, to-day, that ab out 20 rods this side of the trestle bridge, and wh en on a short curve, a small piece broke out of the dange of the forward left-hand wheel of the res r truck of the tender. On a straight stretch of track no harm would have resulted, but pressed as the wheel was against the outer rail of the curve, pieces varying in weight from two ounces to two pounds in succession, until quarters of the flar me was gone, when the wheel mounted the rail, r sade four revolutions on it (the dents from which, may be plainly seen), and then dropped outside t Ae rail, the whole truck, of course, leaving the trac k. This was fully eight rods from the trestle and , ever that distance and half way on the trestle, wh' ich is 320 feet long, the truck was dragged, cutt ing deep into the trestle ties, which were only two inches thick, with every revolution of the whee' s. The truck worked to the left until, near the senter of the trestle, the outer wheels dropped o ver the end of the tres, and in some way not accor anted for, threw the rear end of the baggage car and forward end of the passenger coach off the Both cars slid down until their centers rested on the edge of the bridge, where they remained stati emary for an instant, and then the weight of the ove changing trucks tipped them completely over, as d, bottom side up, they fell perpendicularly to the & sound below, a distance of 20 feet. When the cars truck, the trucks crashed through the bottoms of hem, and as the stoves of the passenger cars were directly under the trucks they were crushed to pieces, and immediately the wood-work of the cars teck fire. Of 46 people known to have been in the two cars but one escaped unaided, namely, the brakeman on the passenger coach, who jumped clear of the cars as they were falling. When it is added that the train was running at the rate of six miles an hour when it fell off the bridge, the substance of all that is known, so far, as to the cause of the accident is given.

The wood-work of the passenger car, thickly coated as it was with varnish, burned freely, and before anything could be done by the force at hand to prevent it the flames enveloped both ends of the car and crept rapidly toward the center. Penned within it at this time with no possible chance to extricate themselves were 43 adult passengers, the conductor, and one child. Of those seated in the ends of the car none escaped, but, help arriving, about 25 dead and living were taken out of the center of it, and the flames were extinguished or, more correctly speaking, went out for lack of anything further to feed upon. The remains of the other passengers were then recovered, and all brought to this place. The roll foots up as follows:

Saved, all more or less injured, 26; dead, 19; miss

The dead, with four exceptions, were burned so as to be unrecognizable from the features, and there are but three that could possibly be identified from the shreds of clothing adhering to the roasted flesh. Five were headless and without limbs, and the remaining ones had the flesh all burned off the extremities. The eight missing are supposed to have been completely consumed, and there are pieces of skulls, watches, and the like sufficient to partially justify such a belief. The dead identified are:

M. Haight, Brocton, N. Y. Wm. Osburne, Westfield, N. Y. Con. Maloney, track-master, Brocton, N. Y. John White, Lancaster, N. Y. Edward H. Bell, Sherman, N. Y. Frank Taylor, baggage-master, Corry, Pa. John Ryan, Parnham, N. Y.

namely: Catharine Kelly, Kitty Ryan, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilber F. Rice, all of Titusville, Pa. It is thought they will be identified to-morrow, as friends are here for that purpose. The case of the two last named is a peculiarly sad one. Mr. Rice was the only son of James Rice, a leading citizen of Titusville, and his wife the only daughter of Austin Jackson of Rochester, N. Y. They were married on the 5th of this month, and were on the way to Rochester to spend

Judging from the clothing, baggage, and appearance of those coming to identify them, a number of the dead belonged to the lower classes. The bodies are laid out in the freight-house here, and will be kept several days for identification. The following is the only correct list of the injured that has been

Enade:
Levi Briggs, Angola, N. Y., injured internally.
John A. Hilton, corner Smith and James-ste., Rochester, N. Y., badly bruised.
Mrs. James McCartin, badly bruised and delirious; her
child is uninjured; husband missing.
Wm. H. Lee, Corry, Penn., bruised, but went home

Wm. H. Lee, Corry, Penn., brubed, but went home to-day.
Jacob Berlin, Irving, N. Y., head badly bruised.
Wm. H. Ticknor, Titusville, Penn., shoulder broken, right clow crushed, and otherwise bruised; will probably die before morning.
Maggie Cortin, Titusville, Penn., feet burned hadly.
George Miller, Fredoma, N. Y., badly bruised.
Henry Miller, Titusville, Penn., arm broken.
J. J. Marks, Titusville, Penn., arm broken.
J. J. Marks, Titusville, Penn., injured about the head.
Eliza Seeley, Ripley, N. Y., injured in the chest.
Ray Finaders, conductor, Corry, two ribs broken and feet badly burned.
Earl W. Bacon, mall agent, injured in the back.
Julius A. Dunham, Pleasantville, Penn., badly bruised.
Edwin H. Bell, Sherman, N. Y., injured about the legs.
J. S. Sissin, Sherman, N. Y., fact burned; gone home.
John Douglass, Dundas, Ont., breast-bone broken and injured badly in the back.
John Cowdrey, Corry, Penn., injured internally in the region of the stomach.
Barney Cook, Lancaster, injured internally and very

Barney Cook, Lancaster, injured internally and very badly; will probably die.

Coroner Minton to-day impaneled a jury, who viewed the bodies, and to-morrow the taking of evi-

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCHA Mr. Bacon, mail agent, reported dead, is only slightly injured, having secured the registered letters and exerciated himself by a jump. Of the killed, 21 have been recovered, and 16 are so charred as to be unknown; 4 are in the Chautanqua House awaiting selatives, and one at Prespect. There are yet three to five bodies under the ruins reduced to ashes, and distinguishable only by pieces of akulis and bones. The train was going on a down grade of 83 to 85 feet to the mile, and was about 60 rods from Prospect depot, and had steam shut off. It was about three feet from the north end of the trestle when the broken wheel of the tender was discovered and, being under the impetus of the down grade, a steppage could not be made! Every care is taken of the wounded, who are scattered around in the farm-houses near by, and medical attendance was promptly farnished. The conductor's pecket showed 37 through tickets taken up, and one to Prospect. There were, it is supposed, about 50 persons on the train, which consisted of one passenger car, one baggage car, at en-

OTHER DISASTERS.

gine and tender.

TWENTY PERSONS INJURED IN INDIANA.

Indianapolits, Dec. 25 .- The rear car of the Chigago express train on the Iudianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad was thrown from the track last night by a broken rail about 18 miles north of this city. Twenty persons vere more or less injured, and it is thought three were fatally hurt. The most semously injured were Mark Haines of Richmond,

Ind.: H. H. Walker of Indianapolis, Geo. Henry, brakeman; Mrs. Boyd, an old lady from Plymont', Ind., who had her shoulder crushed, and A. W. Sraith

of Indianapolis. RECKLESSNESS IN KANSAS-TWO LIVES LOST. Sr. Louis, Dec. 25.—A passenger train on the Achison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, while stock in a snowbank 12 miles west of Newton, Kansas, was run into by a freight train and had two cars telescoped. The conductor and another man were killed and four or five others were wounded. The names of the killed and wounded are not yet reported.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ILLNESS OF THE CZAREWITCH OF RUSSIA. HE IS SERIOUSLY ATTACKED BY TYPHUS FEVER. St. PRIERSBURG.

It was officially announced to-day that the Czarewitch has been ill since the 19th of November, and his malady becoming serious on the 19th of Desember, 1 was pronounced a case of typhus fever, accompanied with an affection of the abdomen, which the physicians considered of a grave character.

The bulletin issued this morning says he passed

sleepless yet tranquil night. The fever has not abated, but his condition continues about the same.

AN EXTINCT ROYAL FAMILY. DEATH OF THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS-AN INTERREGNUM UNTIL JAN-

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25 .- Advices from Honolulu received here state that King Kamehameha V. died in that city December 11. He was the last of the royal line, and named no successor, which leaves an interregnum, during which the people are sovereign. The Legislative Assembly meets on January 8, when, it is expected, that body will nominate a successor of the late King. The Hawaiian Gazette favors a popular move-ment for the purpose of securing a free Constitution, and a revolution is expected. At the latest date all was

HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF KAMEHAMEHA. The first of the now extinct House of Kamehameha, who reigned over all the Sandwich Islands, was born about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was personally remarkable for characteristics which distinguished him and all his successors from his subjects and seemed to indicate that he came from a distinct tribe. He was of benease stature, and the imposing appearance which he presented contributed greatly to securing power over the people whom he ruled. In the early part of the present century each of the Sandwich Islands was governed by a sovereign and several other chiefs. The first Kamehameha was one of these chiefs. He succeeded in conquering all of the islands except Atauai and Nihau, which, however, gave their allegiance to his successors. As Europeans had sided him in conquest, he favored their settlement the islands and placed his kingdom the protection of Great Britain. was succeeded by his son, Kamehameha II., who, in 1819, abolished idolatry and introduced Christianity. The brother of this King ascended the throne in 1824, and assumed the title of Kamehameha III. During his reign he brought his country into conflict with France, by banishing the Roman Catholic missionaries. The

In 1844 the independence of the country was officially recognized by Grent Britain and the United States, but by treaty a preponderating influence was given to the ormer. Hostile demonstrations were frequently made by France, after one of which, made in 1851, the King strengthened the alliance with the United States under the advice of American residents the King introduced a constitutional form of Government. This king was succeeded in 1854 on his death by his son Alexander Liboliho, who was called Kamehameha IV. The new King received an education superior to his ancestors, which was partially owing to a journey which he made to Europe. In 1856 he married Emma Rooker, daughter of an English physician who was residing in the Islands. He was of an ungovernable temper, and once caused great consternation in his dominions by attempting murder in a fit of jenlousy toward his wife. On his death in 1863 he succeeded by his brother the lately deceased King Kame-

French Admiral protested against this measure on

behalf of his Government. The King, in order to pro

tect himself against the attacks of the French Admiral,

appealed to the British Government, which maintained

distinghished by an easy life which caused him to be well known among the islanders as a boon companion. Like all of his ancestors he possessed the tall form which distinguished him from his people. He manifested some foreigners in order to increase commerce and industry. He formed a Cabinet composed of foreigners of different nationalities, who had long resided in the territory. He died childless, and, as the foregoing dispatch indicates, he failed to avail himself of the privliege, conferred by the Constitution, of naming his successor. Public opinion recently pointed at Prince Lana-liko as the person who would probably be selected to fill the throne of the King. He was considered the rightful heir previous to the accession of Kamehameha V., but was set aside by the old King. His claim comes from the female side of the family, he being a son of the sister of Kamehameha II. He has attained the age of 34 years. He is popular with the geople of his own race, is well educated, and has a fine personal address.

SLAVERY IN PORTO RICO. EMANCIPATION BILL READ IN THE SPANISH

CORTES. Madrid, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1872.

The bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves in Porto Rico was read in the lower branch of the Cortes yestesday. All slaves are to be free within four months after the promulgation of the passage of the

The slave-owners are to be indemnified for their property. Many of the deputies expressed their approval of the bill by cheers after its reading. The Government again announced that reforms in Cuba were postponed in consequence of the insurrection on that island.

The bill provides that the slave-owners shall receive 80 per cent indemnity, of which the State shall pay 40 per cent and the colony the balance.

POLITICS IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.

DISSATISFACTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25 .- News has arrived from the Fiji Islands to the effect that the settlers and planters are dissatisfied with the composition of the present Government. A meeting of planters was held at Levuka on the 6th inst., at which very strong lan-guage was spoken against the Government.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The French Prefect of Pau has issued an order forbidding Spaniards to sojourn in the Department of the Basses Pyrences, without written permission. Inter-tribal disputes of a rather threatening character have occurred at Wispu, on the east coast of New-Zealand. The resident magistrate writes that both parties are armed and refuse to allow each other to cross the river.

ICE IN THE MISSISSIPPI. MEMPHIS, Dec. 25 .- Heavy shore ice formed

in the Mississippi has been floating past this city since Sunday might, and extends to Helena, ninety miles below. This is the first instance of this kind which has recurred in fifteen years. DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT JAIL BREAKING.

Matthew Buskey, who is locked up at Jefferon Market for a grave assault, and Michael Keaton, who oscupied a cell with him, having removed almost bricks enough from their cell wail to insure their escape were detected by the keeper, last night, who had a desperate struggle with them. He had locked the onter door of the prison, which delayed help from without. At last an entrance was gained and the men were over-powered. Buskey is a dangerous character.

Superintendent Campbell of the Brooklyn police informed Capt. Kennedy of the Sixth Precinct, by elegraph, last night, that a man greatly resembling the description given of John Harrington had been arrested by the Brooklyn police, and officers were sent to bring him to this city. Harrington, it will be remembered, shot Julia Smith, in a parlor at No. 51 Bayard-st, a fort-anght ago. The Sixth Precinct learned in that time that Harrington had formerly lived in Brooklyn, and sent a description of the man to the police of that city.

NEW-YORK. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1872. THE TRAGEDY OF FIRE.

SEVEN BODIES PROBABLY UNDER THE CENTRE-ST. RUINS.

TERRIBLE BUMOR HALF CONFIRMED—THE RUINS OF THE PRINTING-HOUSE TO BE SEARCHED FOR THE MISSING WOMEN.

There seems to be no longer reason to doubt that there were several young women and others employed on the upper floors of the building Nos. 81, 83, and 85 Centre-st. who, becoming confused by the smoke that rapidly filled the building on Tuesday evening, were unable to gain the street by the stairs or to reach the fire-escape in the rear, and so per ished in the flames. It was hoped that all had been rescued from the building by the firemen, police, and others, who were soon on the spot, but there now seems no reason to doubt that seven or eight persons lost their lives.

The Franklin-st. Police-station and the Park Hospital were thronged yesterday with those who were in search of friends and relatives employed in the burned building. In several instances the police were able to give information, but in very many instances they could not. There is reason to believe that the following persons, who were at work in Archer & Anderson's book-bindery, perished in the fire, and that their bodies are beneath the smoking

Jane Stewart, age 18, of No. 77 Charlton-st. She was ought for by her father, who stated that her relatives had seen or heard nothing of her since the fire.

Bridget McGrath, age 20, of No. 331 First-ave. Inquiries were made by her brother Michael. Mary Donoho of No. 123 East Tenth-st. Margaret Donoho of No. 123 East Tenth-st., sister of

Mary Donoho. Margaret Bell of No. 69 Avenue A. Charlotte Bell of No. 69 Avenue A, sister of Margaret

No inquiry having been made for other persons, it is believed that the remaining forty or fifty inmates of the building escaped, although, as previously reported, several of them were severely injured. No serious accidents beyond the four mentioned yesterday have been made known.

The ruins were smoking yesterday, and occasionally breaking out into flames, which were promptly extinguished by the details of firemen. Two engines were stationed during the day in the vicinity of the fire, and detachments of firemen relieved one another at intervals in forcing heavy streams of water upon the ruins, which in many places were covered with a thick coating of ice, although the dense masses of smoke and steam that steadily rolled upward showed that the smoldering embers beneath were ready to break into flame at any moment. No effort could be made to clear away the ruins and search for the bodies. If possible, an attempt will be made to-day to clear away a portion of the ruins and to begin the search for the bodies.

During the day a large crowd congregated on the sidewalk opposite the ruins. Many of the bystanders seemed to be acquainted with the character of the building and its defective construction. They unhesitatingly characterized it as a death-trap, and declared that it had often been predicted that if a fire should break out on one of the lower floors in the neighborhood of the stairway a heavy loss of life would follow.

The loss of life if such there has been, was undoubtedly due to the inadequate means of escape. The fire escape, by which most of the women at work in the fourth floor descended to the street, was itself very de fective. It was narrow, and its lower end was 15 feet above ground. As a consequence, all of the women on reaching the lowest round of the ladder had to drop to the ground. Through this faulty arrangement two n were severely hurt. Mrs. George Middleton of No. 75 Centre-at., seeing that many of the women would be greatly injured, ran with a ladder to the back of the printing building, and placed it near the fire thus enabling a majority of the women to descend safely. John McGloin of engine No. 27, also ob-

The total loss of property by the are is estimated at about \$075,000. The amount of insurance is comparatively small, but a list of the companies involved, has not yet been obtained, owing to the absence of owners and occupants from the city, and the buriel of their safes beneath the ruins. The following is a summary of the losses and insurance, so far as has been ascer-

The Caxton Building, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre-st., was valued at \$75,000, and owned by Robert Craighead. It was only partly insured, but in consequence of the absence of Mr. Craighead, the precise amount of insurance, and the names of the companies affected could not be

learned.

Dun, Barlow & Co., commercial agents, who occupied the second floor as a printing establishment, estimate their loss on stock and machinery at \$600,000, on which there is only \$10,000 insurance. The immense loss of this firm is attributed to a great extent to the destruction of a large number of very valuable books of commercial reference. They had in the hands of the hinders on the upper floors, 10,000 volumes of their Mercantile Agency Reference Report. These were issued to subscribers yearly, and their loss will for a time, seriously inconvenience the commercial public. By reference to a card of the firm on the fifth page, it will be seen that the firm promise in two months to make good their loss, and to issue their Report to subscribers. Meanwhile they ask indulgence for the unavoidable delay in issuing it. There was an insurance of \$10,000 on these books.

ing it. There was an insurance books.

The loss of the New-York Newspaper Union, which occupied the third floor, is estimated at \$30,000; insured

occupied the third floor, is estimated at \$30,000; insured for \$15,000. Archer & Anderson, bookbinders, who occapied the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors, estimate their loss on stock and machinery at \$40,000; partly insured.

The two-story brick building No. 37 Centre-st,, which was completely demolished by the falling of the walls of the Caxton building, was owned by the heirs of the Lorillard estate, and valued at \$3,500; insured for \$2,500. The occupant, James Gallagher, brass-founder, loses \$3,000; insured for \$1,500.

occupant, James Gallagher, brass-founder, loses \$3,000; insured for \$1,500.

The adjoining two-story brick building, No. 80, owned by the same persons, was damaged \$2,000 by the falling walls; insured for \$12,000. William Blohm, who occupied the basement as a restaurant, sustained a loss of \$500; uninsured. The stock of George Middleton, salcon keeper, on the first floor, was damaged \$1,500; insured for \$3,000 by the National Company. Edmond Price, whose law office was also on the first floor, loses \$2,000 insurance. Howe & Hummel, lawyers, who occupied the whole of the second floor, lose \$1,500, and are insured for \$2,500.

the whole of the second floor, lose \$1,500, and are insured for \$2,500.

The two-story building, No. 79 Centre-st., of wood and brick, which also constitutes a part of the Lorillard estate, was damaged \$2,500, and is uninsured. E. B. Cumon, who occupied the first floor as a paket-shop and the second floor as a dwelling place, estimates his loss on stock and forniture at \$2,000; insured for \$500.

The similar building. No. 77, also a part of the same estate, was damaged \$500; no insurance. Henry Wilkins, who occupied the lower portion as a liquor store and the upper part as a dwelling, estimates his loss at \$1,000; insured for \$5,000.

The four-story brick building in the rear of the premises Nos. 125 and 127 Worth-st., owned by J. Stocckel, was damaged \$2,000; insured for \$10,000. The stock and machinery of Woehr & Miller, whose saw and planing-mill was on the first, second, and third floors, was damaged \$4,000; insured for \$6,000. Gustave Burger, pattern and model maker, on the fourth floor, loses \$2,000; no insurance.

and model maker, on the fourth floor, loses \$3,000; no insurance.
The adjoining three-story brick building, No. 129, owned by the heirs of the Lorillard estate, was damaged \$700; no insurance. The loss of Weehr & Miller, occupants, is catimated at \$7,000; insured for the same amount.

mount.
The two-story and attic brick building, No. 131, owned
ty the same persons, was damaged \$300; no insurance,
is occupied by several families, whose household
oods were somewhat damaged by removal during the

goods were somewhat houses. Nos. 130 and 131 Leonard-st.,
The tenement houses. Nos. 130 and 131 Leonard-st.,
were slightly damaged, and the furnitare of the occupants was somewhat injured by water. An informal investigation tends to show that the fire originated in the printing establishment of Dan, Barlov & Co., on the second floor, and was caused by the ignition of benzine used for cleaning printing rollers. Fire Marshal McSpedon will begin an official examination to-day

DANGER IN THE THEATER.

PANIC IN A CONCERT-SALOON-ALMOST A FIRE AT THE OLD BOWERY. While a variety entertainment was in pro-

gress on the stage of the Canterbury Saloon, No. 632 Broadway, late last night, several men in the audience saw smoke coming from beneath the stage. The cry of "fire" was instantly raised, and for a moment there was a terrible papic in the hall. The spectators to the num ber of several hundred, mostly men, ran toward the doors of the hall leading out to Broadway, and completely blocked up the entrances for several moments. Tables were overthrown and broken during the panic. Several policemen of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Precincte seeing the outpouring crowd and hearing the eries of terror, ran to the spot, and after great effort succeeded m forcing their way into the saloon. The officers then ran to the back part of the saloon, and there found the

stage on fire. Tearing off several boards, a heap of rubbish, consisting of papers and old rags, was seen to be on fire. The officers jumped upon the burning mass, and succeeded in stamping out the flames. No clarm

was sent out to the Fire Department. During a theatrical performance in the Bowers Theater last night, the boxoffice was discovered to be on fire. No panie followed, however, the flames being put out without attracting the attention of the large audience.

THE FOURTEENTH-ST. FIRE. STEAM-PIPES TOO CLOSE TO WOOD-WORK-THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

The investigation of the origin of the fire in Baroum's Museum was continued, resterday, by Fire Marshai McSpedon. Two witnesses were examined whose testimony served to establish still more clearly the opinion that the fire must have broken out in the ceiling of the boiler-room, where the steam-pipes passed

close to the wood-work of the floor above. The ruins of the great fire in East Fourteenth-st. were viewed by thousands of curious persons yesterday. Smoke still curied up from the dopths of a mass of broken bricks and twisted fron girders, which once formed part of the Museum building. Back of these ruins stands the shell of the burned piano factory. To the right an iron portice is all that is left of the stately iron building once used as an ivory factory by F. Grote & Co. Here all day workmen were digging among the ruins at the back part of the store for the firm's safe, in which were placed, on Monday night, every record of their business transactions. The broken walls of Grace Chapel were viewed with mournful interest by the spectators, some of whom had formerly worshiped within them. Perfect as the ifaçade and side walls still are, the empty windows and gaunt interior show the utter ruin which has befallen the building. The old mansion of Mrs. Laurence still retains the enamel of ice over its dark brick front, which it gained on the frosty night of the fire. Several fire engines were kept at work in Fourteenth-st. during the day, pumping water upon the last remnants of the fire concealed beneath the rains. Owing to the absence from the city of the owners of the ruined buildings, and also of the agents of the insurance companies from their places of business, it was impossible to learn the names of the suffering insurance

Fire-Marshal McSpedon resumed, yesterday, his investigation of the origin of the fire :

vestigation of the origin of the fire:

William H. Frake testified: I take care of the animals in Barnum's Museum; on Tuesday norming I was aroused by the night-watchman; there was then considerable smoke in the building; I ran to the back part of the building and saw flames coming up through the floor above the boiler, the trap-door leading to the boiler-room being open; it is not usual to keep this trap-door open; I do not know who opened it; I frequently have had to go down through the trap-door into the boiler-room to get hot water for the animals and then I have noticed steam pipes between the brick work on the top of the boiler and the floor; I assisted in throwing water on the flames; I think we threw about two dozen buckets of water on the fire altogether; these buckets were standing on the top of the cages on the other side of the museum; after throwing on all the water within reach, we went to work to save the giraffes; the fire had reached their cages by this time, and we found it impossible to save any of them; Mr. Nelson, the night watchman, gave the alarm on the street after he had got us all up and while we were a work with the buckets of water; we were finally driven out of the building by the heat; I was the very last man out of the building.

Charles Wait testified: I have been employed in Bar-

ing.

Charles Wait testified: I have been employed in Barnum's Museum to take care of the animals; on the night of the fire I was asleep on the floor of the west side of the building within 12 or 19 feet of the animals' cages; I was aroused by the night-watchman; I saw smoke in the vicinity of the boiler-room; there was then a little smoke throughout the building; I did not see any flame at this time; I saw smoke close by the trap-door that leads down to the boiler-room; I do not know whether the trap-door was open or not; it is generally closed at night; I assisted in getting pails of water from the top of the animals' cages, and handed them to some of the men to throw on the fire; at this time the flames came bursting through the floor right over the top of the boiler and in the neighborhood of the trap-door; we had pails of water on the top of every cage; we have down about three dozen pails of water, which were at once taken up by other men and thrown on the fire; after we had hanied this water down the watchman ran into the sirred and gave the alarm; I think we used all the pails of water within reach; two other men and myself then ran to the giraffee, cage to break that down and get the animals out; the cage was in the corner above where the fire originated, and the flames had already smanned it; we get one giraffee out, when it was caught by the flames and sank upon the door; the fire then ran down the cages, and it was as much as we could do to get out of the building; not more than 10 minutes elapsed between the time when I was aroused and when I was driven from the building by the flames. It hink I got out of the building must as the firemen reached there. The moment the from doors were thrown open, the flames drove us out of the building. There were eight or nine men asleep in the building when the fire was first discovered. Nearly all were employed in taking care of the animals.

The Fire Marshal will take more testimony to-day. Charles Wait testified : I have been employed in Bar

The Fire Marshal will take more testimony to-day

to the Editor of The fribune.

Sin: I ask you to correct an inference to be drawn from the report to the effect that Mr. Barunin had willfully disregarded the report of the Fire Marshal both occasions when the Fire Marshal visited the buildboth occasions when the Fire Marshal visited the building I saw him, and urged him to point out any spot where a free could possibly occur, stating that our interest demanded the utmost caution on our part; not only were we but lightly meared, but that no money value would compensate us for the loss of our valuable collection of animals. To his suggrestions I called the attention of our master-builder, who will testify that immediate attention was given to the matter, and that every named defect was remedied.

New-Fork, Dec. 25, 1872.

AN INCENDIARY'S CONFESSION.

Adolph Kibel, age 30, of No. 428 West Fifty-fourth-st., was arrested by Officer Katchel of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on Tuesday night, on a charge of arson preferred by John Loeher, who accused him of having set fire to the match factory, No. 427 West Fiftyfourth-st., on July 5, 1869. Fire Marshal McSpedon took estimony in relation to the charge yesterday.

fourth-st. on July 5, 1869. Fire Marshal McSpedon took testimony in relation to the charge yesterday.

John Loeber, the complainant, testified, in part: I keep a watch factory in West Fifty-fourth-st.; a fire occurred there on July 5, 1899; I never knew how the fire broke out, aithough I suspected that the building was set on fire because two or three of my neighbors told me two days after the fire that they saw some one on the roof of the factory previous to its being discovered; they said they heard the report of a pistol and saw snoke coming out of the window; I have never been able to find out who was on the roof and fired the pistol; Adoiph Kibel lived at No. 422 West Fifty-fourth-st.; I kad no acquaintance with him at the time; about three weeks ago, on a Sunday afternoon, Kibel came into my place; no one was there beade ourselves, except Mr. Guasser, of No. 425 West Fifty-fourth-st.; I did not know the man's name at the time; he said to me, in the presence of Guasser, that he hoped I would forgive him the old enmity; I replied that I had no enmity; he then said he knew I thought he was the cause of the fire in July, 1869; he said that he did it, and that he went up on the roof and fired a pistol into the matches through then say shylight, and that he did not think it would burn so quiokiy; I thought I would not inform the police of what he had told me until I was more certain of his guilt; Kibel came into my place again on Monday night, and in the course of a conservation with me, confessed that he set my place on fire, and asked me to forgive him; I told him to leave my house; there were present at the time, George Mangesser, John Gross, Jacob Lamermeyer, William Negel, and Iny wife, and they all heard him make the confession; this time he did uot say anything about firing the pistol, but admitted setting the factory on fire.

regard to the case to-day.

In the case of Dr. L. B. Irish, accused of poisoning the late Assistant Assossor, E. O. Anderson of Brooklyn, the jury, which went out at 2:45 p. m. on Tuesday, returned at 4 p. m. yesterday and asked to be dis charged, on the ground that there was no prospect of their agreeing. Judge Pratt refused their request, and they were sent out again to come if possible to an agree-ment. At a late bour last night they had not returned.

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.-At Visalia, yesterday, a noted desperade, James McCrory, shot and killed Charles Allen. He was arrested by officers, and found armed to the teeth. As excited crowd assembled and fried to take the prisoner from the officers, but the latter snoceeded in lodging the man in jail. A Vigitance Committee was organized at once, the Sheriff and his deputies were overpowered, and McCrory was taken from the jail and hanged under a bridge near the prison.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Jacob Martin, while crossing the river on the set of Counties. Penn, restenis, broke through and was drowned.

James Millmore, brother of Martin Millmore, the scalptor, and blusself as honged strist of the same class, the day, in Baston.

Gov. Booth of California has declined to interfers in the case of James Donovan, sentenced to death for the manner.
Winchell, and he will be happed to-morphy.

A performance in the California Therater
flag Francisco, Theoday night, for the benefit of the family of the local Aftert S. Evans, was very largely attended.

A descent was made, last night, on five leading gambing becaus of Boron, and about 100 persons and arrested, including it is east, one bank president and one cirrayman.

CHRISTMAS SCENES.

PHASES OF A METROPOLITAN HOLIDAY. THE COSMOPOLITAN CHARACTER OF THE CITY ILLUSTRATED—THEORETICAL RELIGION IN THE CHURCHES AND PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY IN THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

It was one of the traditions of old New-York that the good Saint Nicholas, who was something of an epicure, ascended the beliry of the old Dutch Church on Christmas day to gloat over the aroma that rose from the Knickerbocker dining rooms of the olden time as the well-seasoned viands and dainty products of the Dutch ovens were served at midday. The patron Saint of the metropolis if he had remembered his former roost yesterday, might have detected novel odors that were the natural result of culinary innovations, but the delicate fragrance of good cheer and hearty fellowship that rose from thousands of happy homes would have gladdened his soul as of old.

Christmas scenes in the metropolis are as varied as the elements of its social life. Christmas festivities in America are few and simple, for these are the outgrowth of tradition, and an austero Protestant ancestry that had no sympathy with the observances that marked the festival in the old world, has left its descendants, as a heritage, no holiday or significant customs that are at all distinctive. But New-York has gradually drawn the streams of emigration from the whole world into its seething currents, and, owing to its composite character its observance of Christmas is a curious mosale in which the manners and traditions of all Christian nations are blended. The yule clog may not be laid in the fireplace of the Americanized Engitah household, nor the Christ-mas meats be decked with rosemary and borne to the table on a silver platter, but the mugs are filled with English ale; the plum pudding naturally supplements the roast beef; and the mistletoe is hung over the parlor door. On the East Side, too, as in Germany, the day retained its significance in every house as the children's festival. Every German household, yesterday, had its yew bough or its Christmas tree, erowned with a dampy angel of gold and silver raiment, illuminated with wax tapers, and fragrant with bon-bons and ginger-bread. In some circles, perhaps, where the associations of North Germany were fresh in memory, the holiday gifts had been sent to the Knecht Rupert, who, disgulated in flaxen wig and white robe, distributed them to the children. The devout Irishman, mindful of the tradition that the Christ-child was born before daylight, attended the midnight mass; the Frenchman whistled a noël before breakfast; the Russian had a bottle of kirsch with his sausages and snited meat; and the Italian shook his heels to the music of tambourine and guitar at the even-ing's masquerade. American families, copying more closely the customs of the Garmans and the English, decked their houses with holly and evergreens, and, at the close of the pleasant Christmas dinner, gathered around the children's tree. So passed Christmas in the cosmopolitan city, the observance taking many colors rom the national traditions that were remembered.

There was a fringe of snow on the trees and house tops, and the air was frosty, crisp, and invigorating. The churches were throughd during the forenoon, and the significance of the day was the theme of the pulpit discourses. Few comments, perhaps, were needed, for the head, and the beautiful thought of "good-will to men" the duliest soul could apprehend. Even a thrifty poultry-dealer, at Washington Market, had learned the large charity of the season, although he had not occupied a pew in the church; for when he caught a lean, hungry-looking boy in the act of stealing one of his turkeys, he compounded the felony with these words: "You're thinking of your mother, lad, or you would n't be stealing on Christmas; you're welcome to it; and take a bit of celery with it, for she may relish that, too."

In strong contrast in the woof of city life were the scenes in tenements and brown-stone fronts, scenes on the ice and in ball rooms, scenes in noisy bar-rooms and in peaceful homes; but perhaps the pleasantest scenes of the day were in the lodging-houses and schools, the asylums, and homes for the aged and friendless, where charity opened her hand and took to her heart, for a day at least, the little children who had heart, for a day at loast, the chinney, and the scarcely a stocking to hang up at the chinney, and the joyless who had none to care for them. There were hundreds of such entertainments, yesterday, which will be rembered gratefully for weaks to come by those who felt the warm pressure of a Christian, helping hand. Every year the benevolent institutions and societies become more generous almoners to the poor, kindling fires on cold hearthstones and cheering the hearts of the homeless. It is the influence of scenes like these that inspires the thought that New-York is the worst city only because it is the largest, and that its merits are as marked as its blemishes.

Even the criminal classes felt the sanctity of the day, for there was less of drunkenness and rioting than usual. and thieves' plots against honest neighbors were postponed from a superstitious dread, may hap, that Christahadows had lengthened into night honest men had feit within them, it is to be hoped, a development of their finer senses, and had learned the lesson of the day, that underneath their intercourse with their fellow-mer should flow the current of a broad and generous man-

RELIGION'S ANNIVERSARY.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Trinity Church was handsomely decorated with evergreens, which were festooned around the pillars and other parts of the building. The wall of the alter was tastefully ornamented with festoons of laurel and evergreen, with floral crosses on either side, and heavy masses of laurel and evergreen at other points about the altar and chaptel. The baptismal fout was filled with flowers, and the lectern was entwined with flowers and evergreens. From the organ gallery hung wreaths and masses of evergreens and laurel. The morning service of prayer and praise washeld at 9 a. m., and was well attended. At 10 a. m. James Ayliffe rang the chimes, which formed one of the choicest treats of the day. The service of the Holy Communion was held at 11 a. m., the Rev. Dr. Ogliby and the Rev. Mr. Houghton officiating. The selections rendered by the choir at this service were especially fine.

St. John's Chapel (P. E.), in Varick-st., was very handsomely decorated. Afthe altar was a large cross of flowers, supported by massive bouquets. Along the galleries and the sides of the church were festoons of laurel and evergreen. The Rev. Dr. Cook and the Rev. Mr. Wiswall performed the full church service, which began at 104 a. m. The anthem, by Handel, "There were Shepherds,' etc., was performed by the full choir. To-morrow the ool children will receive the usual Christmas

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. St. Paul Church (P. E.) was very tastefully decorated

with laurel, evergreen, and holly, heavy masses of which are artistically grouped around the altar. There were also a number of magnificent bouquets. The Rev. Dr. Haight conducted the services, assisted by several other clergymen. The principal anthem readered by the full choir was, "I bring you glad tidings," The Sundayschool children sang the Christmas Carol. The Christ mas gifts will be distributed to-day.

St. George's Church (P. E.), in Stuyvesant-square, was handsomely decorated with laurel, evergreen, holly, and flowers. The anthem "Thou that tellest good tidings to Zion," from Handel's Messiah, was rendered by a full chorus under the direction of W. F. Williams, organist. Carols and hymns were sung during the principal ser-

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, Saint Thomas's Church (P. E.), at Pifth-ave, and Fiftythird-st., was very tastefully decorated with overgreens and flowers, and a profusion of illuminated texts for the day. The music, under the direction of George William Warren, was well and efficiently rendered by the regular choir of 40 voices, the sole parts being taker by Mrs. Gülnger, Miss Finch, Mr. Nilsen, and Mr. Mo rawski. There were morning prayer and Christmas hymns and carols at 7:30 a. m.; and full morning service, Holy Communion and music at 11 a.m. The Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., Rector, presched the sermon

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH. At St. A'ban's Church (P. E.), at Forty-fifth-at and Madison-ave., the usual rifundistic services were gived. As in many of the churches the devotions began on Christmas Eve, the first even-song was given on that night, and yesterday at 11 a. m. the services were repeated. The Rev. C. W. Morrili also delivered a serme and the choir, consisting of twenty-five men and boys, under Mr. Albertis, sang a Christmes authom very finely. The church was tastefully decorated, evergreeus festoon

ing the walls, galleries, and altar, while large quantities of flowers perfumed the entire building

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION. The music at the Church of the Incarnation (P. E.), at Madison-ave, and Thirty-fifth-st., was the notable feature of the services. Theodore Babcock, organist, con ducted the music, the programme of which opened with a chorus from Rossini. Von Weber's "Gloria in Excel-Baumback's "Te Deum" was also sung finely, while the effertory, "Glory to God," by Guglielmi, was the crown ing effort, and a fit song for the close of the excellent

CHRIST CHURCH. At Christ Church (P. E.) there was an early morning

ervice at 7, followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 81, at both of which the Rev. Dr. Thompson Miciated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Willing. The regu service took place at 11 o'clock, when the rector was further assisted by the Rev. Mr. Mattison. The sermon was highly appropriate for the day. The early services were largely attended. At the later hour the attendance was so large that many were unable to obtain seats.

The decorations consisted of festions of evergreen, stretching from pillar to pillar, and in front of the bap-tistry and vestry-room. Over the chancel was a large star, formed by gas jets. In front of the gallery was the motto, "Glory be to God," formed in the same manner. The music was under the direction of Dr. H. S. Cutler and Mr. James Pearce, and the singing was by the choir of 50 voices. It included the Hallelujah Chorus, from the Oratorio of the Messiah, and the "Gloria in Excel-

sis." from Mozart's Twelfth Mass. GRACE CHURCH.

The morning service at Grace Church (P. E.) was very largely attended, many persons leaving because the seats were filled. The Rev. Dr. Potter, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Holden, officiated, and delivered a very able sermon. The church was decorated entirely with ever-greens and holly wound around the pillars and stretched from them to the chancel. The reading desk, baptismal font, and sides and end of the church were festooned with the same material. Holly berries were interspersed with the green leaves, forming a very pleasing contrast. The music was of a high order, and included " Gloria is Excelsis" in D and fe Deum in E flat. The services of Grace Chapel, which was burned on Tuesday morning, were held at 11 a. m., at Nilsson Hall, in East Fifteenth st., and the Sunday-school festival will be held in St. Mark's Church, at 3:30 p. in. on Friday.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH. At St. Mark's Church (P. E.) services were held at 11:16 a. m., under direction of the Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector. The church was nicely trimmed with evergreens, and the service was fully attended. The music was very excellent, and the choir was conducted by Joseph N. Guild. Kolschman's "Te Deum" in, F, and the "Blessed Is He That Cometh," by Gounod, were finely rendered. "Glorias" from Haydn and Weber were the gems of the musical ceremonies, and the new "Jubilate" in C, from Mosenthal, was also excel-

At St. Patrick's Cathedral (R. C.), at Prince and Mott-sts., a dense crowd asssembled as early as a a. m., though the first service did not begin till 5, when the solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Starrs, assisted by the Rev. P. Powers, sub-deacon, the Rev. J. McNamee, and J. F. Kearney, the master of ceremonies. High Mass was celebrated at 7, and at 10:30 Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, assisted by the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, the Rev. P. Powers, deacon, the Rev. J. Westerman, sub-deacon, the Rev. John McNamee, the Rev. John Kane, the Rev. John Farrelly, and the Rev. John F. Kearney. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Ronan of the Jesuit College, from the text: Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." The choir was increased by volunteers to 35, and the music, under the direction of Mr. Just an Schmitz, was excellent. The Papal Benediction was also read. At & p. m. solemn Pontifical vespers were held by the Archbishop, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Starrs, the Rev. J. McNamee, and the Rev. J. Kane. The decorations were very fine, A golden sunburst, 16 feet in hight, was placed above the altar, with lights at short intervals around the circle, and on either side were five stars formed of tapers. The altar was covered with tapers arranged in the form of pyramids, and was deco-

rated with flowers. CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN

The services at the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin (R. C.) began on Christmas Eve, when the first vespers were held. The music on this occasion was very fine. At midnight there was a celebration of the Holy Com munion. The Eucharist was celebrated at 7. 8, and 11 a. m., with morning prayer at 10 o'clock. The interior of the church was gorgeously decorated. Lilies and a variety of other fragrant flowers were festioened on every side, and were especially rich about the altar. Fresh evergreens were interspersed with the flowers with very fine effect. A hundred lighted candles burned brightly, and the red sanctuary light east its weather the seats were crowded. High Mass was held at 12 m., Yon Weber's in G being selected. The choir was under the direction of Mr. Prentice, the organist, and the singers rendered Krispin's " Ave Maria" and Rossi's "Tantum Ergo" during the evening in excellent taste. The second vesper service took place at 4:30 p. m., and it was a repetition of the celebration of the previous evening. The devotions of the day con-cluded with evening prayer.

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER. At the Church of St. Francis Xavier (R. C.), in West Sixteenth-st., mass was celebrated every half-bour from Father Daly, and at 10:30 a. m. solemn high mass was celebrated, the Rev. Father Hudon being the celebrant. Hayden's third mass was given, with organ and orchestra accompaniment, by a choir consisting of Miss Therese Werneke, soprano; Miss Mary Werneke, alto; Schor Tamaro, tenor ; Signor Bacelli, bass-Dr. Berge conducting. At each mass the church was crowded by a different congregation, and the total number for all the services must have reached many thousands. In the evening Generalli's vespers were sung for the first time in America. The decorations of the church were most

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. At the Church of St. John the Baptist (R. C.) on Thirtieth-st., near Seventh-ave., a solemn high mass was celebrated at a. m., the celebrant being the Rev. Father Bonaventura. This church, which was dedicated in July last, is not as yet altogether complete. Its altar was a wooden model representing the manger and surroundings at Bethlehem. The model was about 6 feet in hight, 64 in breadth, and 4 in depth. The Christchild lay in the manger, which formed a part of a grotto. Behind the grotto was a mountain, down which ran brook. Angels and shepherds were represented standing about, and cattle were grazing on the mountain.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

At St. Stephen's Church (R. C.), in East Twenty-eighthst, the services were unusually impressive. The church presented a beautiful appearance, being profusely decor-ated with evergreen and holly, which fringed the pictures, twined about the pillars, and hung in graceful fescoons from the gallery. About the altar burned scores of wax tapers, and in front a lamp fed with income hung, and in burning shed a grateful perfume through the building. Mozart's Twelfth Mass was rendered with rare power. The celebrant was the Rev. Father Flynn, who was assisted by the Rev. Fathers Macready and Lynch as deacon and sub-deacon. The music was given with organ and full orchestra accompaniment, by a solo cheir and a chorus of 50 members of St. Stephen's Musical Association, under U. B. Danforth, conductor. The church was crowded, and the kneeling service was particularly fine. The Rev. Dr. McGlynn preached the and the offertory " Adeste fideles."

At St. Mary's Church (R. C.) in Grand-st., of which the Rev. Edward J. O'Reilley is pastor, the services were day was the High Mass, which was celebrated at 10:30 s. m., at which the pastor, with several assistants, officinted. The altar was handsomely desgrated with figwers and evergreens, and was illuminated with many tapers. The music was of a high order, finely rendered

by the choir, and appreciated by the large congregation. CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS. Second st., of which the Rev. Father F. Krebes is paster, the decorations in flowers and evergreens were very beautiful, and the after fairly shone with the massive vessels and ornaments used in the Roman Cathalic ritual. The tapers gave these a wonderful effect. A

See Righth Page,